NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

Opposition Speech of Mr. Chase.

THE BILL CERTAIN TO PASS THAT BODY.

Information Relative to Another Koszta Affair in the House.

BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Debate in the Senate on the Nebraska Resolutions

The Temperance Controversy in the Assembly. INTRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT BILLS.

The Latest from Washington.

MESTING OF SENATORS IN FAVOR OF THE NEBRASKA-KANSAS BILL, ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1854. In accordance with a call for a meeting of Senators friendly to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, this morning at 21 o'clock, the following Senators assembled in the recep-

word, Pratt of Maryland, Mason of Virginia, Badger of North Carolina, Toombs of Georgia, Fitzpatrick and Clay of Alabama, Adams of Mississippi, Slidell and Senjamin of Louisiana, Thompson of Kentucky, Petit and Bright of Indiana, Douglas of Illinois, Atchison of Missouri, John-son and Sebastian of Arkaness, stallory of Florida, Dodge

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

The following bills were passed without objection:—For the relief of Albert Hart; of Lavinia Taylor; of Allan G.

mittee did not then that the Name I versional in his down repealed. It it is report and by the committee, there are that he are proved that the are prevent tought that always are probable at its damp or your tought that always are probable at its damp or your tought that always are probable at its damp or your tought that always are probable at its damp or your than it to the committee and the proposed tought the proposed tought the proposed tought the proposed that designes always are proposed to set it always are product for the proposed that designes are proposed to set it always are producted to the proposed that designes are proposed to set it always are producted to the proposed that designes are proposed to set it always are producted to the proposed to set it always are proposed to set it adds the proposed to set it adds to the proposed of the proposed to set it adds to the proposed always are proposed to set it adds to the proposed always are proposed to set it adds to the proposed always are proposed to set it adds to the proposed always are proposed to set it adds to the proposed to set it adds to the proposed always are proposed to set it adds to the proposed always are proposed to set it

[Mr. Case was not beard to make any reply, but Mr. Chase continued as if he had been answered aftrantively.]

The Senator from Illinois had laid great stress upon the fact that part of the territory acquired from Louisian had been included in the bounds of Utah. He read the boundaries of Utah, and traced them on a map, and said that it was true that in following the boundaries on the Rocky Mountains as small spot contained within his bounds of Utah. He read thin the place was so as mall that the tip of the Utah, but the place was so as mall that the tip of the Utah, but the place was so as mall that the tip of the Utah, but the place was so as mall that the tip of the Utah, for the express purpose of showing that the Missouri componies had bees aborgated. He examined also on the map the original bouncaries of Texas, and showed that all which had been an excess the Crintor, in making these arronsons as a course the Crintor, in making these arronsons as the facts. He knew the Senator, Mr. Budder, Dawson, Dixon, Dedge of Wisconsia, Was liable to err. He did not desire to revort such an account of the Crintor, in making these arronsons as the facts. He knew the Senator, Mr. Budder, Dawson, Dixon, Dedge of Wisconsia, Was liable to err. He did not desire to revort such an accounties. The other day he told the Senator that he believed him incapable of understanding the oulgations of courtery. He seemed not contained the personal canding to the courter of the the service of promise, when that compromise was thus appearing reserve from the treathers the denied the accuracy of
the control of the constitution of the accuracy of
the was to limit shawer by a sail popular of the accuracy
desire of the founders of the nation was to abolish and savey
from the colesies, and one of the first acts of Congress,
after the adoption of the constitution, lefterson proposed
that all the territory north of 31, eeded or to be ended to
the United States, should be forever free. The early
policy was to exclude slavery from all tarritory of the
United States. The ordinance of '57 covered all the territory then owned by the Linted States. After the pasage of that ordinance there was not one foot of
territory not included in some State but what
was fise and to be free forever. The policy at
that time was not indifference between slavery
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the slavery of the slavery of the United States was not
a pro-lavery document. It was founded on the principle of human freedom. It was not not the ordinance the greater the force of that great
compact. The constitution of the United States was not
a pro-lavery document. It was founded on the principle of human freedom. It was not greated on property, but reated with the security of persons. He regarded
the provision of the constitution that no person shall be
deprived of the life, librity, or property, without due
process of law, as a suited and prothe slavery document. It was founded on the principle of human freedom. It was not of the united slavery
where the constitution and kaws of the United States
we

made to the legation, and which may demand a more serious consideration. It has been presented to a letter from one Simon Tansaig, a copy of which is herewith forwarded. It will be perceived from the perusal of that letter that the writer represents himself as being an American citizen, and as having been furnished with a parsport from your department at Washington, and yet it would seem, unless he has arred with reference to the date of his going to America, that he had not remained a sufficient time in the country to become a citizen in a cordance with the law. I have addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Afgirs, of which I forward a copy, presenting the circumstances of the case to his notice, and expressing the hope that this individual may be permitted to leave the Austrian dominions. It is barely possible that imay be partified in this hope and that the probable however, at the present this, I is more than probable, however, at the present this, I is more than probable, however, at the present this, I is more than probable, and the present this, I is more than probable, and the facts of the case, therefore, as they may hereafter be developed, confirm the statement of Mr. Tousig, simple and uppretending at these facts are, a serious question may arise for consideration and estitlement."

In November, 1850, Mr. Tousig addressed a letter to our charge, dated Prague, setting forth that in the year 1849 he went with a passport to the United States. In 1853 he obtained a pastport from the State Department and west back to Amatric to conduct a heighest family, a wife of the case, the presence of the case of the part and ore the probable of the case of the fact of the police of the case of the humans moved to be turn it to him, that he night ome home; and they said to him. To use are an universal emigrant and ought to be put on the him of the fact that he may be a subject to the put of the passport for the subject, and that it is important for him to leave Prague at a very said to him. To use a passport fro

RETURN OF THE HAMSON ENCROACHMENT COMMITTEE
—NEDRACKA UP AND POSTPONED—IMPORTANT ASSHRENKENT, BILL IN THE SENATE—THE NEW AUDITOR
—NESOLUTIONS OF COUNCILMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE CONTESTED SEAT IN THE HOUSE—AN
OPPORENT OF THE MAINE LAW YOTED OUT OF HIS
SEAT—A PRIEND OF IT YOTED IN, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK MENALD.

riport to the Seaste, at his earliest convosions, the our spaid to attorreys and counsel for professional services in the case of a mandamus on the relation of Krastus R. Phelps against George W. Newell, Auditor of the Canal Bepartment, under chapter 486 laws of 1850, known as the law authorising the cellaryement of the Eris and the completion of the Genesse Valley and Black River canals, giving the same of each person employed, and the sums paid to each, and from whit fund the same was raid. John C. Spaner was one of the meat prominent ocusel for Newell.

Mr. Schoonmaker has sent in his first veto to the Legislature. It reems the Legislature of last year passed a bill allowing a man to appear before the canal appraiser and prosecute his claim against the State for damages sustained by means of faling through a canal bring, and that if any amount was awarded by the appraiser, it should be paid out of moneys in the properties of the confinence of the co

repealed. Sec. 4. This so; to take effect immediately.

Mr. WHITING introduced a bill amending the law author

mechanics erecting buildings in New York city. He also gave notice of a bill allowing the Mechanics' Association

THE NERBASHA QUESTION. Nebraska bill, when they were laid over.

could not sameties it. Nor could he believe that any man would be willing to have his rights placed at the mercy of the suspicion of any set of men. It would be eving back to the worst cays of the French revolution. Mr. it believed, upon his experience of the past, that the most active triends of this bill would become it earliest sensules, for its exemies will be the first to seek to enforce its cidious provisions. The most active temperance men have always been accused of being secret drinkers. If, therefore, a search may be instituted on more suspicion, whose dwelding will be secure? Is it not probable persures near if they can do so with impunity? What is more probable? All that they will have to swear to is, that they suspest, or if they do not suspect, that they have reason to suspect that those they wish to amony have flyour in their collars? And if this can be done, is it not probable that it will be done? He thought it might and would be, and hence he could not, without doing violence so his sense of justice to the constitution of the isnd and to his own conscience, vote for this section as it stood.

The motion to strike out the lith section was lost.

Mr. Kinxir, (whig) of Oncacys, moved to amend the section, so as to read, "believe and have good reason to believe."

Mr. Kinxir accepted this medification, and it was along the subject of the section in the section in the solid that it would be better to make the phraseology conform to that of the the sinth tection, which is, "has reason to believe."

Mr. Kinxir accepted this medification, and it was along the subject of the

Mr. Wans presented the preamble and resolutions of the New York Common Council in reference to the conf of opening streets in that city—in favor of Senator When

Bosrow, Feb. 3—13 M.

The lines east of this have been inturrupted this overing, and our last despatch from Halifax is dated sine o'clock P. M., at which hour there were no signs of the

The bark virginia, from Rio, Isseminer and here to-day. December the Roglish mail steamer argived at Rio, and the news being considered favorable, coffee had slightly gone up, say 180 reals; strictly goed first being worth 461 (100. The total sales for the meeth 130,000 bags, of which from 20,000 to 30,000 were especulation. The stock on hand was 140,000 bags. The market for four was dull at 22 (1000.

The Virginia brings a man named John Leston, who is sent home by the United States Consul to be tried for the murder of Charles Brown.

Philadelphia Consolidation Hill, dec.
Philadelphia Feb. 3, 1854.
The consolidation bill was signed last evening by Gevernor Bigler, at Eric.
A train of ien cars started this morning on the spening of the Belvidere Railroad to Easton.

The San Francisco Recomers.
Captain Crighton, of the Thise Bells, left here's
York this afternoon, in the half past five o'clock
Captain Lows, of the Kilby, goes to Ballimure to-

Railroad Amalgamation.

Greensan, Feb. 2, 1884.

The interests of the Cincinnati and Marietta and Cincinnati and Parkersburg Railway companies were one-solidated to-day, the latter being merged into the former.

Another Rahlroad Collision.

LOGNOTIVE AND CARS SHATTERED, BUT NO LIVES
LOST.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3, 1854.

The New York freight train from Boston, and the freight train which left this city at 10 40 A M., came in collision at Sharon Hill. The locomotive W. R. Lee was nearly demolished, and several of the freight cars were bacly smashed. The engineers and firemen occaped uninjured.

Four Children Burned to Denth.

Atmant, Feb. 3, 1884.
On the 22d of January four children of James Parker, of Oakland, Mich, aged from two to ten years, were just alone by their parents in the house, which caught fire, and the children were all burned to death.

Destructive Fire in North Salams, Fab. 3, 1854.

The extensive leather enamel factory of Charles Gould, in North Salams, was destroyed by fire last night, together with a large building adjoining, occupied as a currier's shop. Loss not stated.

Macape of Six Prisoners from Jall.
Concour, N. H., Feb. 3, 1884.
Six prisoners except from jall last night, by naving off the iron bars of their cells. They were awaiting semitance for State prison offences.

Markets.
Charlestor, Feb. 2, 1884.
The sales of cotton to-day were 3,500 bales, and for the week they foot up 10,000 bales, at prices ranging from 86. to 10½c. The market having recovered the resust cells, closes at last week a quotations. Rossipts of the week, 12,500 bales; stook on hand, 50,900 bales.

Marine Affairs.

For Ecnora.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt; West, leaves at noon to-day for Liverpool. She is expected to take out about sixty passengers.

The STRAMOUT NOTHING LOUT will sail at her usual hourto-day for San Juan, Nicaragua, to connect with the
steamer Cortes on the Pacific.

Treasury Notes Outstanding Feb. 1, 1805.

Treasury Department
Research Department
Research Department
Policy Committee Committ

PREMAYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—According to a classification of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, there is but one gentleman in that distinguished assembly. The others are composed principally of merchants, lawyers, farmers, printers, and manufacturers.